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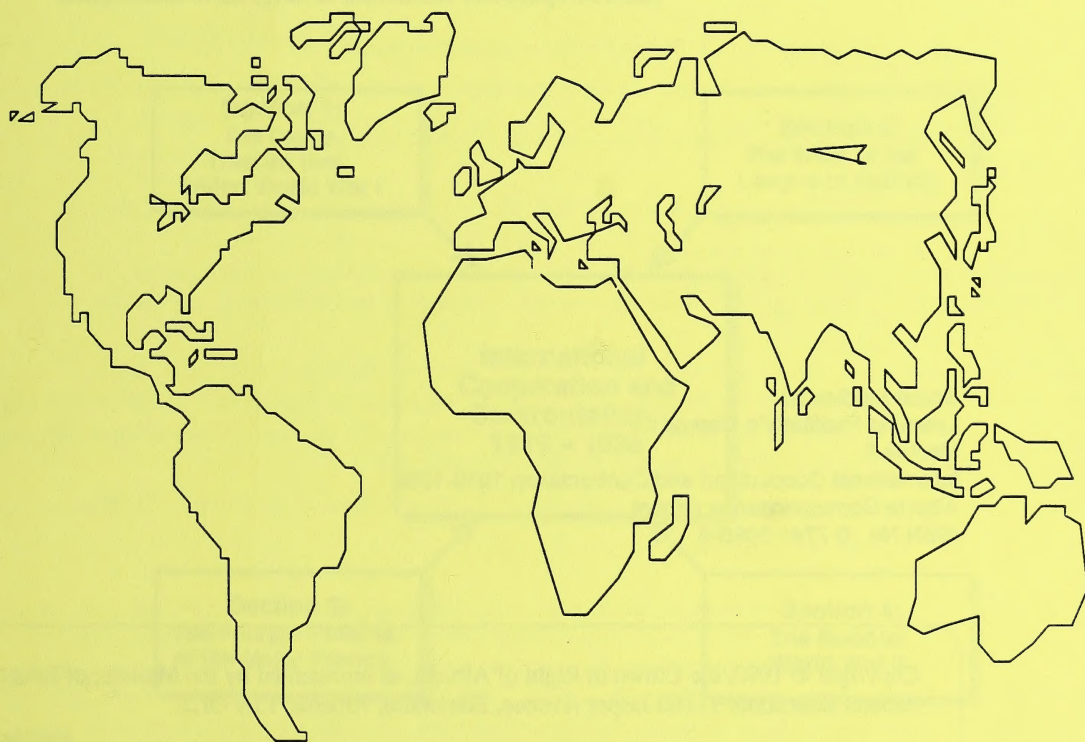
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SOCIAL STUDIES 30

LEARNING FACILITATOR'S MANUAL MODULE 5



**Distance
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Social Studies 30
Learning Facilitator's Manual
Module 5
International Cooperation and Confrontation 1919-1936
Alberta Correspondence School
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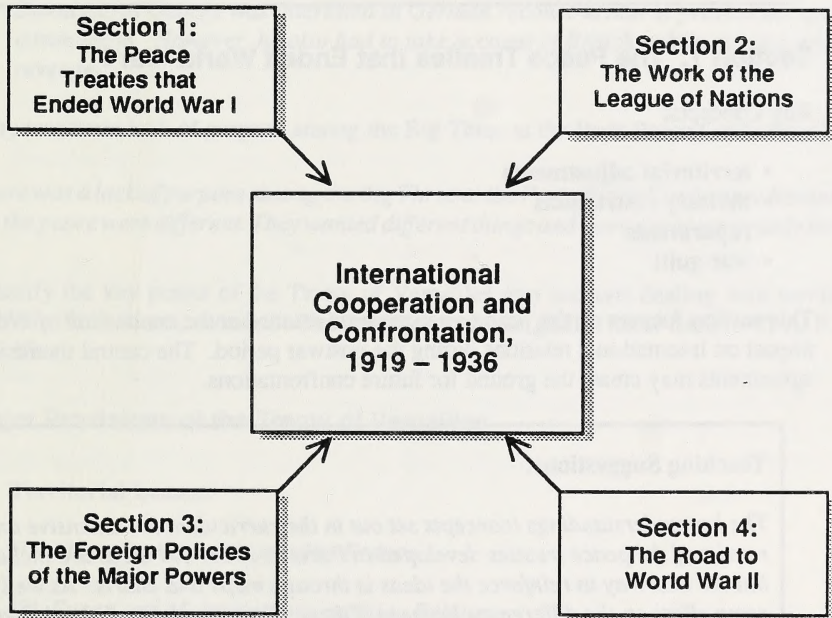
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Module 5 - International Cooperation and Confrontation, 1919 – 1936: Overview

This module is concerned with the following themes:

- International agreements may create the grounds for future confrontations.
- Attempts at international cooperation are sometimes successful.
- Security arrangements may strengthen or undermine global systems of collective security.
- Expansionist foreign policy may arise from a variety of motives or circumstances and provide a variety of responses.

Also implied throughout the module is the understanding that international organizations are not independent of the goals of the nations that comprise them.



Evaluation

The evaluation of this module will be based on three assignments.

Section 1 Assignment	30 %
Section 2 Assignment	30 %
Section 3 Assignment	40 %
Total	100 %

Teaching Suggestions:

A VCR will be useful for the following films:

Make Germany Pay *

Boom or Bust *

Hitler's Germany 1933-1936 *

Why Appeasement? *

A New Germany #

You could use the films to introduce sections, to reinforce ideas, or to review. They should all prove useful.

* BBC Enterprises # Thames TV (This is frequently on Access TV.)

Section 1: The Peace Treaties that Ended World War I**Key Concepts:**

- territorial adjustments
- military restrictions
- reparations
- war guilt

This section focuses on the peace arrangements reached at the conclusion of World War I and their impact on international relations during the postwar period. The central theme is that international agreements may create the ground for future confrontations.

Teaching Suggestions:

The key understandings /concepts set out in the curriculum are extensive and concern the results of the peace treaties developed in Paris in 1919. All ideas are included in the module but the best way to reinforce the ideas is through maps and charts. As well, concentrate some effort on the differences between Wilson, Clemenceau, and Lloyd George. Obviously, time should be spent in discussing (perhaps even debating) Germany's treatment.

Spend some time on the successor states – Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Austria – and their problems of self-determination. Yugoslavia would be good for this as well.

Above all else it is crucial that students understand the provisions of the treaties because such arrangements dominated international interaction in the interwar period.

Section 1: Activity 1

1. What were the main concerns of each of the following leaders at the Paris Peace Conference?

- a. Woodrow Wilson

*Woodrow Wilson's main concern was a peace based upon the provisions in his **Fourteen Points for a Just Peace**.*

- b. Georges Clemenceau

Georges Clemenceau's concerns were French security and reparations from Germany.

- c. David Lloyd George

David Lloyd George was interested in German reconstruction to prevent the spread of communism. However, he also had to take account of British public opinion which demanded revenge.

2. Why was there lack of purpose among the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference?

There was a lack of purpose among the Big Three at the Paris Peace Conference because their goals for the peace were different. They wanted different things and were not always ready to compromise.

3. Classify the key points of the Treaty of Versailles into sections dealing with **territorial losses**, **military limitations**, **economic indemnities**, and **war guilt**. (Refer back to T, A, F, and G). Be specific.

Major Provisions of the Treaty of Versailles

- a. **Territorial Losses:**

(1) Alsace-Lorraine returned to France.

(2) Eupen and Malmedy were ceded to Belgium.

(3) Northern Schleswig was turned over to Denmark.

(4) Posen, West Prussia, and part of Upper Silesia (the "Polish Corridor") were given to the new Republic of Poland.

(5) Danzig was made a "free city."

(6) The Saar Basin was transferred to the League of Nations for fifteen years, with its coal mines to be operated by France; in 1935 a plebiscite was to determine its future status.

- (7) *German colonial possessions in Africa and the Pacific were given as mandates to England, Belgium, France, Japan, and the British dominions (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa).*

b. Military Limitations:

- (1) *German army was limited to 100 000.*
- (2) *Conscription was abolished, and a twelve-year term of service required for all volunteers.*
- (3) *Rhineland was demilitarized. Allied army was to occupy the Rhineland for fifteen years.*
- (4) *Submarines and military airplanes were banned.*
- (5) *German navy was limited in size.*

c. Economic Indemnities:

Germany was required to pay indemnities for all damages. The total, set at a 1920 conference, was \$33 billion.

d. War Guilt:

Germany was completely blamed for the war.

4. a. What is a demilitarized zone?

A demilitarized zone is an area or territory from which troops are excluded. In the case of the Rhineland, German troops were excluded.

b. Why was the Rhineland demilitarized? (T and A) In answering look at it from French point of view.

The Rhineland was demilitarized because France wanted the German military far away from the German-French border. For the French it was a deep concern over national security.

5. What evidence can you find to explain why France wanted strong, tough terms included in the Treaty of Versailles? (T, B, and C)

The French wanted strong, tough terms included in the Treaty of Versailles because of the incredible destruction and loss of life caused by the German invasion of France. According to the French, someone should pay; it should be Germany.

6. a. What geographic factors, historical reasons, and events of World War I made France more concerned than Britain about leaving Germany with a powerful army?

France was concerned about leaving Germany with a powerful army because they shared a common border which was not easily defended. Furthermore, France had been invaded twice in living memory - the Franco-Prussian War and the Great War (World War I).

- b. Which country (Britain or France) would have been most concerned if Germany had retained a strong navy? (T and A)

Britain would have been most concerned if Germany had retained a strong navy because British security at the time depended on its naval supremacy.

7. a. What effect did World War I have on taxation in Britain?

British taxation increased substantially to pay for the war.

- b. Why did the election promises of the politician in E appeal to many of the British voters?

His election promises appealed to many British voters because he indicated that if elected, he would make Germany pay the cost of the war. Obviously, the burden on British taxpayers would have been reduced if Germany was forced to pay reparations.

8. While only some of Wilson's Fourteen points were incorporated into the Treaty of Versailles, Point 13 was accepted. Why did its inclusion anger the Germans? (T, G, and A)

Point 13 of Wilson's Fourteen Points angered the Germans because it created the Polish Corridor out of lands inhabited and claimed to be German sovereign territory. As well, it split Germany in two, isolating East Prussia. Furthermore, the Germans thought that Wilson's promise of self-determination would also apply to them. They were sadly mistaken and then embittered.

Section 1: Activity 2

1. What territorial changes were brought about by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk took substantial territory from Russia. It created a number of independent states:

- Finland
- Estonia
- Latvia
- Lithuania
- Poland
- Ukraine

Note: Ukrainian independence was shortlived; the Ukraine was reincorporated into Soviet Russia in the 1920s. Since the end of the Second World War, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania have been part of the USSR while Poland has been part of the Soviet Bloc. Today, however, this situation is changing.

2. a. On Map A, shade in the European Allied powers as of mid 1917: France, Britain, Russia, Serbia, Belgium, Montenegro, Italy, Rumania, and Greece.
- b. In another colour, shade in the Central Powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and the Ottoman Empire.

a. and b.



c. Which countries remained neutral?

The countries which remained neutral were:

- Norway
- Sweden
- Denmark
- Netherlands
- Spain,
- Portugal
- Switzerland

3. On Map B shade, using different colours

- a. the nations reduced in size since 1914
- b. the new nations
- c. the nations that gained additional territory in Europe.



4. By the end of World War I, what had happened to the empires that had existed in 1914, and the peace treaties? (T, M, A, B, and C)

The empires that existed in 1914 disintegrated except for the British Empire which expanded.

5. In the new nations formed after World War I, what factor would seem to undermine the achievement of national unity? (D)

In the new nations formed after World War I, the factor which seemed to undermine the achievement of national unity was the existence of many national and language groups within the countries' borders. Czechoslovakia is a good example of a new nation facing this problem.

6. Complete the following chart which will indicate which of Wilson's *Fourteen Points for a Just Peace* were incorporated into the territorial changes made at the peace conferences. (T, M, A, B, C, D, and E). It will also be necessary for you to refer to Activity 1.

Territorial Changes Brought About By Peace Treaty	Point #
a. Belgian Sovereignty restored.	7
b. <i>Alsace and Lorraine returned to France.</i>	8
c. <i>Peoples of Austria-Hungary to have opportunity for autonomous developed. This created a number of countries.</i>	10
d. <i>Rumania, Serbia, and Montenegro were evacuated. Serbia to have free and secure access to the sea.</i>	11
e. <i>An independent Poland was established with free and secure access to the sea.</i>	13

Section 1: Activity 3

1. What factors made new nation-building difficult in Yugoslavia in the period following the peace treaties?

The factors that made new nation-building difficult in Yugoslavia in the period following the peace treaties was that Yugoslavia contained many national language groups and faced disputes over territory with Italy.

2. What word or words would best describe Germany's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles? (A and C)

The words that would best describe Germany's reaction to the Treaty of Versailles are:

- *bitterness*
- *resentment*
- *humiliation*

3. Contrast source A with source B using the summary chart that follows. You may do so in point form.

German Objections to the Peace Terms	Lloyd George's Defence of the Peace Treaties
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saar Basin, with a population of 650 000 people, was separated. • Colonies were lost. • Germany had to admit to all damage done in the war (war guilt). • Alsace-Lorraine was lost to France without even asking the people who lived there. • German territory given to Poland. • People of Danzig were denied their rights. • Germans in Austria denied union with Germany. • Germans in Czechoslovakia were forced to remain part of that new nation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Germany was the aggressor state. • Peace treaties have freed more people than any other treaties. • Armaments diminished. • Was was a crime against society and the guilty have been punished. • Treaties established the League of Nations. • German colonies now Mandates of League of Nations for benefit of their peoples. • The League of Nations had the power to change unjust and unworkable parts of the treaties.

4. Find one sentence in Source C which implies that the terms of the treaty would lead to another war.

The one sentence in Source C which implies that the terms of the treaty would lead to another war is "There will be vengeance for the shame of 1919."

5. One could assume that the German reactions expressed in Source C would not take into account the opinion expressed in Source D. Why?

The German reactions expressed in Source C would not take into account the opinion expressed in Source D because it would undermine the strength of the assertions concerning their treatment at the hands of the Allies.

6. Why were the peace treaties developed at Paris unlikely to create a lasting peace?

It seems unlikely that the peace treaties developed at Paris would create a lasting peace because they created too many grievances.

Section 1: Activity 4

1. On what issues do the sources focus?

B. Should peace treaties help former subject peoples realize their nationalist ambitions?

2. Which opinion is MOST similar to those expressed in Source I?

A. Historically distinct national groups should have the right to decide their own destinies.

3. The motive for the goals listed in Sources I and II originated from a strong belief in national

D. self-determination

4. Source III indicates that the post-war settlements in 1919 attempted to

C. create new borders to recognize autonomous ethnic groups

5. The transfer of territory from Bulgaria to Greece, indicated in Source III, was dictated in the Treaty of

B. Neuilly

6. Which one of Wilson's Fourteen Points was discarded at the peace treaties, the territorial adjustments of which are represented by Source III?

A. "Evacuation of all Russian territory"

7. Which of the following states was independent immediately prior to the breakup of the Austro-Hungarian Empire?

D. Serbia

8. The devastating effects of the First World War on France and its citizens had as an immediate consequence the

B. desire for reparations from Germany to pay for war damage

9. The Polish frontiers established by 1921 were largely a result of the conclusions reached in the Treaties of

C. Versailles and Riga

10. The French delegation involved in drafting the Treaty of Versailles was most insistent on including the provision that Germany should

D. be forced to severely limit the size of its army

Section 1: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A. Dalmatia | O. Romanov |
| B. Lausanne | P. Versailles |
| C. revenge | Q. <i>Anschluss</i> |
| D. Saar | R. reparations |
| E. self-determination | S. Polish Corridor |
| F. <i>Diktat</i> | T. Rhineland |
| G. Hapsburg | U. St. Germain |
| H. Riga | V. national security |
| I. mandates | W. military limitations |
| J. buffer zone | X. Brest-Litovsk |
| K. nationalism | |
| L. war guilt | |
| M. Sudetenland | |
| N. Fourteen Points | |

1. L blame attached to Germany for starting the war
2. P place where the treaty with Germany was signed
3. R payments of war debts
4. F Germany's view of the peace treaty it was forced to sign
5. N Woodrow Wilson's principles for a Just Peace
6. E the basis on which Austria-Hungary was broken up into separate and distinct states
7. V France's greatest concern at the Paris Peace Conference

8. I League of Nations authority granted to victorious powers to administer overseas territory taken from Germany and Turkey
9. Q a political relationship such as the one forbidden between Germany and the newly created independent state of Austria.
10. U the treaty signed with Austria
11. T a demilitarized zone between France and Germany
12. S area of land which gave Poland access to the sea
13. D coal mining region of Germany granted to France for exploitation for fifteen years
14. N Examples of this concept would include “no submarines” and “no aircraft.” They applied to Germany.
15. J Poland was used for this purpose; to keep old enemies, Germany and Russia, apart.
16. C British and French public opinion which influenced deliberations in Paris
17. O Russian dynasty destroyed by World War I and the Bolshevik Revolution
18. G Austrian dynasty destroyed by World War I
19. X Treaty signed between Germany and Russia
20. A area promised to Italy in the Treaty of London but never received under the Paris Peace Treaties
21. H place where a treaty between Russia and Poland was signed in 1921
22. M area included in Czechoslovakia which contained a large German- speaking population
23. B Treaty which gave mandates in the Middle East to Britain and France
24. K placing concern for one’s nation before other considerations

1. What does repatriation mean?

Repatriation means the freeing and return of all hostages.

2. What can be learned from this extract regarding the position on the Western Front at the time of the Armistice?

The position of the Western Front at the time of the Armistice was one of ongoing hostilities. Fighting continued until 11 a.m. of November 11, 1918, even though the Armistice was signed at 5 a.m.

3. What stage in World War I was marked by the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk?

The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk marked the exit of Russia from the war and the opportunity for the German High Command to reinforce its armies on the Western Front.

4. a. Name the allies which had the most direct interest in Alsace-Lorraine.

France had the most direct interest in Alsace-Lorraine.

- b. How did arrangements for Alsace-Lorraine in the peace treaty which followed this Armistice differ from the arrangements then made for other German territory west of the Rhine?

Alsace-Lorraine became a part of France. The German territory west of the Rhine (the Rhineland) although remaining part of Germany was demilitarized, and Allied troops were to occupy it for fifteen years.

5. Why did the Allies show such an interest in all submarines?

The Allies showed an interest in all submarines because the Germans had used them to blockade Britain. The British government was anxious to dismantle the German navy, and particularly its submarine arm, in the interest of its national security.

6. What justification did the German delegates have to warn of the following?

- a. **anarchy:** *With the abdication of the Kaiser, central authority collapsed in Germany. There had already been a left-wing uprising in Berlin and the political future looked bleak, particularly if the terms of the treaty were carried out completely.*
- b. **famine:** *Famine was also likely, in part because of the success of the British blockade but also because the economic terms of the treaty were, according to the Germans, so crippling. There seems to be some justification for these claims.*

7. What changes were made during the three years which followed this Armistice in the frontiers of Eastern Europe, excluding the Balkans?

In the three years following the Armistice, the new nations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Austria, and Hungary were formed. Poland also extended its borders at the expense of Lithuania and Russia respectively in 1920 and 1921.

Section 1 Assignment

The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles were controversial at the time and still create debate. This assignment is in two parts and will require you to respond to this question.

Was Germany treated too harshly by the Treaty of Versailles?

1. Complete the following chart after referring to the information in the activities in Section 1.

Arguments Supporting the View that Germany was Treated too Harshly	Arguments Supporting the View that Germany was Treated Fairly
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>All powers were guilty of starting the war.</i> • <i>Territorial losses were far too extensive, particularly the Polish Corridor.</i> • <i>There was a loss of German-speaking people to other nations.</i> • <i>Reparations were grossly unfair and far too high.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Germany was the aggressor and started the war.</i> • <i>The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was very harsh. Germany set the tone for the peace treaties.</i> • <i>France had been attacked; France did not attack Germany.</i> • <i>French territory and Belgian territory had been destroyed.</i>

2. In a short essay of 150 to 200 words, respond to this question:

Was Germany treated too harshly by the Treaty of Versailles?

Be sure to include an introduction, body, and conclusion in your essay.

The essay should include ideas from the list, rejecting one column and supporting the ideas from the other. Marks should reflect the ability to write a clear, concise answer.

Section 2: The Work of the League of Nations

Key Concepts:

- internationalism
- League of Nations
- self-determination

This section focuses on the activities of the League of Nations - its successes and failures. Students should understand the reasons for an attempt at creating an international body capable of resolving disputes and the difficulties such a body must encounter.

Teaching Suggestions:

This section concerns the League of Nations and is an attempt to understand the goal of international cooperations. Stress should be placed on the League's goals and its successes before analyzing its failures.

When discussing its failures, one should analyze the pursuit of national self-interest. It may be valuable to refer to present-day articles to show that frequently nations seek out their own interests, often ignoring the ideals of internationalism. It may be useful to get students to imagine how a world government might work. What changes would we have to make? Do we need an international language? Do we need an international army?

Emphasis, in the end, should be placed on why the League failed to keep the peace.

Section 2: Activity 1

1. Summarize the stated goals of the League of Nations.

The League of Nations' goals included a desire to promote

- international cooperation
- international peace and security
- acceptance not to go to war
- just and honourable relations between nations
- establishment of international law
- respect for treaty obligations

2. Which of the clauses presented seems to promise security to weaker nations?

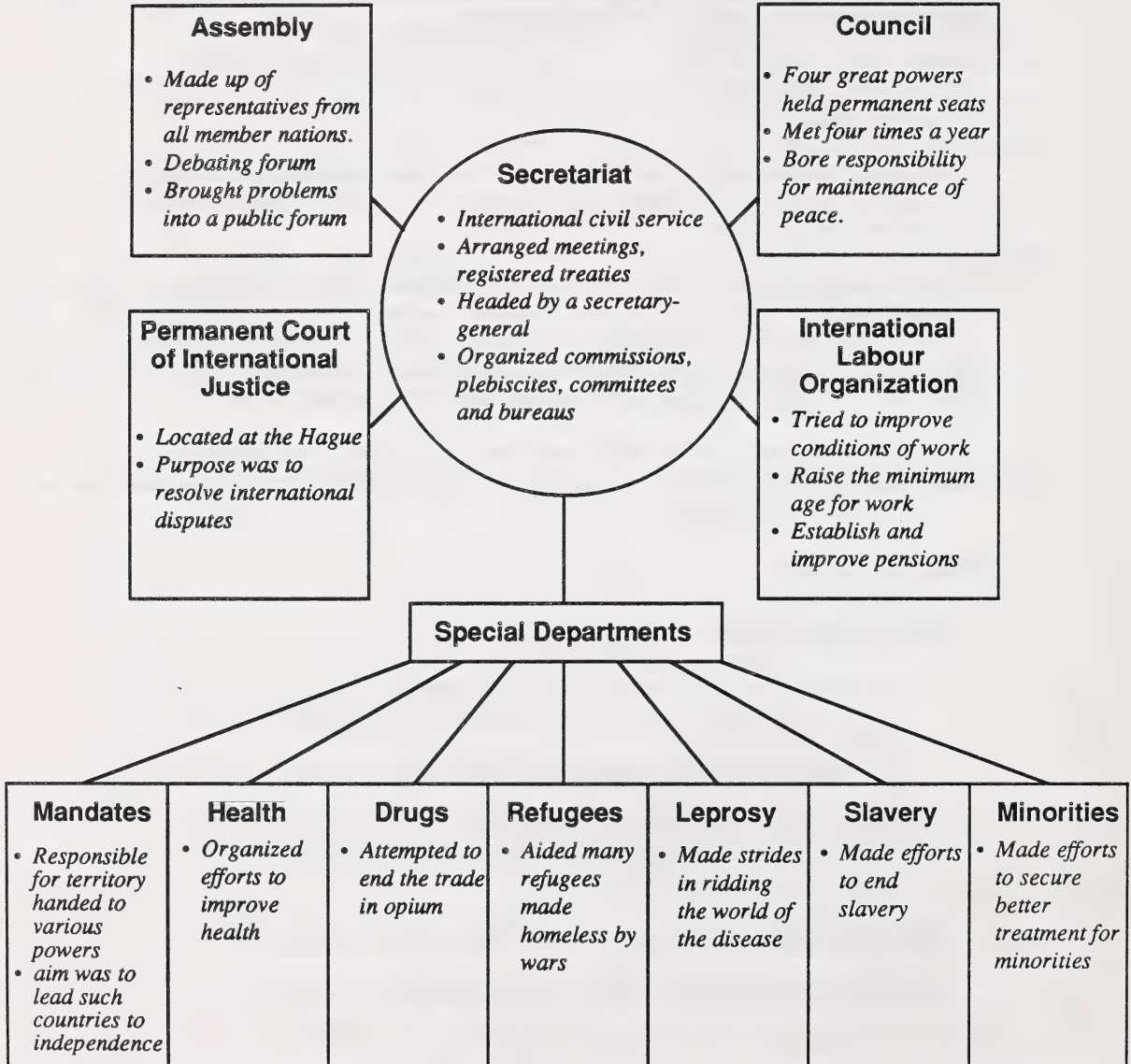
The article that seems to promise security to weaker nations is Article 10.

3. According to President Wilson, what were the three ways in which the League could settle disputes between nations and achieve global collective security?

- a) *discussion*
- b) *arbitration*
- c) *economic sanctions*

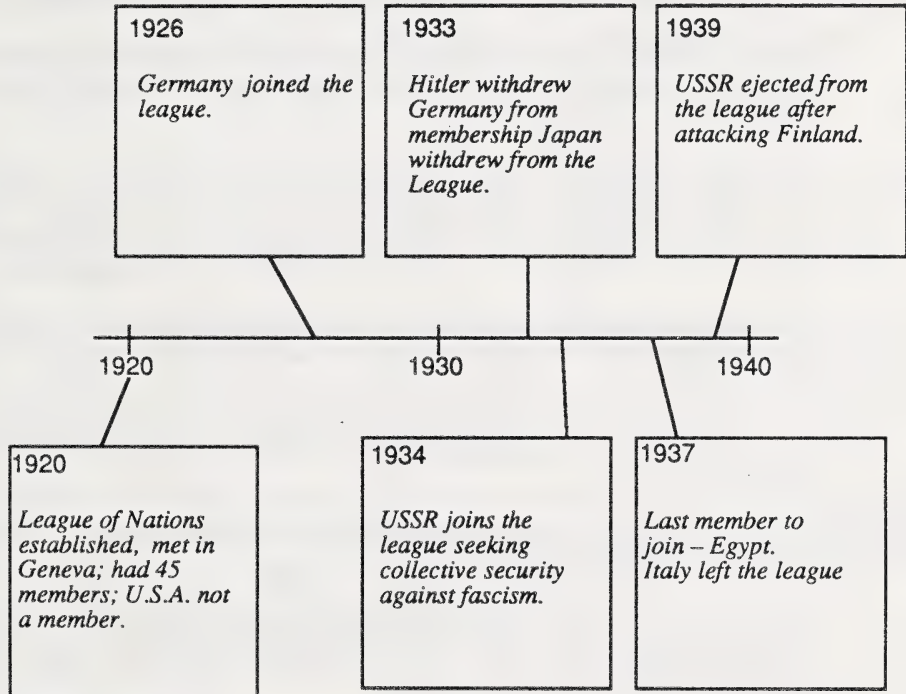
Section 2: Activity 2

1. Use the preceding text to complete the chart that follows. Point-form notes should be used.



Section 2: Activity 3

1. Complete the following time chart which illustrates some of the events concerning membership in the League of Nations. Fill the “blocks” with point form notes.



2. a. Which country's refusal to join the League of Nations created serious problems?

The U.S.A. refused to join the League of Nations.

- b. Why was this country so important to the success of the League? (T and A)

This country's absence weakened the League's ability to maintain peace.

3. Russia and Germany were originally excluded from the League. What arguments are offered to support the idea that the League of Nations suffered from being associated with the Paris Peace treaties? (T, C, and D)

The USSR, which wasn't invited to the conference, saw the League as a "robber's den" intended to safeguard the unjust agreement signed in Paris. Germany had many grievances after Versailles, and the intention of the League was to maintain the provisions of the peace treaties. Both countries saw the League of Nations as an instrument of an unfair treaty.

4. On what grounds did Lenin argue that the League was "a robber's den to safeguard the unjust spoils of Versailles"? To answer this, you may have to go back to Section 1 as well.

The treaties at Paris had "recreated" and recognized a Polish state. Territory for such a state had come from Russia. The aim of the League of Nations was to maintain the frontiers established at Paris.

5. Lord Cecil argues that public opinion can stop wars. Do you think that he was being optimistic in his judgement? (T and B)

Answers may vary here. Many people answering this question would say he was being very optimistic. Does public opinion influence leaders who are not accountable? Can some leaders influence public opinion?

Section 2: Activity 4

As you read the text and examine the maps that accompany it, you should complete the following chart.

Section 2: Activity 4

The League of Nations at Work

	Date	Countries Involved in the Dispute	Area of Dispute	Details of Dispute	Result	Source of Failure of League
A	1920	Finland vs. Sweden	Aaland Islands	Both claimed islands; Swedes on islands had been invaded by Finland.	Aaland Islands to Finland, local rights for islanders	Success
B	1921-22	Germany vs. Poland	Silesia	Both countries claimed Silesia.	Plebiscite held by League; Silesia divided.	Questionable success: Germans unhappy.
C	1924-25	Turkey vs. Iraq	Mosul	Problem over oil-rich centre and communication centre. Both countries claimed it.	No change made in Treaty of Lausanne.	Success (but questionable): British were pleased.
D	1923	Italy vs. Greece	Corfu	Italy captured Greek island because of killing of Italian officials.	Greece paid compensation; Italy withdrew.	Mainly a success: a problem was resolved.
E	1925	Bulgaria vs. Greece	Border Dispute	Ongoing territorial disputes led to an invasion of Bulgaria by Greece.	League condemned Greece and imposed an indemnity.	Success
F	1931	Japan vs. China	Manchuria	Japan seized resource-rich territory in China.	Japan was condemned by League but ignored this.	Unsuccessful: Japan expanded control in China
G	1935-36	Italy vs. Abyssinia	Abyssinian Independence	Italy invaded Abyssinia.	League condemned Italy and imposed sanctions.	Unsuccessful: Britain and France undermined sanctions; Italy gained and retained full control of Abyssinia.

Section 2: Activity 5

1. a. What do all three opinions in A have in common?

All three opinions criticize the League. They believe it is too weak to stop aggression.

- b. From what you know (T) do you agree? Explain.

Your opinion; however, it would be hard to disagree with the opinions expressed in A.

2. a. What did Haile Selassie (B) predict would be the fate of the League if Abyssinia didn't get support?

Haile Selassie predicted the collapse of the League if his country did not get support.

- b. Was he right? Explain.

He was correct in his prediction.

3. What factors led to the League's inability to achieve global collective security? (To answer this, you should review the entire section.)

A basic reason was that the League had only a limited membership. Some powerful nations were not in it. Also, it lacked the means to enforce its decisions and sanctions. It had no police force or army of its own. Major nations ignored its rulings and renounced their membership in it. Nations tended to make private deals with each other and put their own interests before those of the League of Nations. Can you see other matters that hampered it?

Section 2: Activity 6

1. The creation of the League of Nations in 1919 supports the generalization that

D. attempts to achieve international peace have often arisen from human experience with the destructiveness of war

2. Article X of the League of Nations Charter reflects a desire for

A. global collective security

3. Which activity did the League of Nations avoid using as a means of preserving international peace?

B. promoting regional alliances

4. Which of the following actions resulted in an attempt by the League of Nations to impose economic sanctions?
- D. the invasion of Ethiopia by Italy*
5. Japanese territorial ambitions in the early 1930s were primarily motivated by a desire to
- A. secure needed natural resources*
6. Which of the following disputes were successfully mediated by the League of Nations?
- D. the Italian occupation of Corfu*
7. To a supporter of the goals of the League of Nations, the MOST desirable response from a nation threatened by aggression would be a
- D. commitment to the principle of global collective security*
8. Which feature concerning the League of Nations probably contributed MOST to disappointing Woodrow Wilson?
- C. the failure of the U.S.A. to sign the original League mandate*

Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

This exercise will help you review the main terms and concepts of Section 2. Place the letter of the correct term before each definition.

Terms	Descriptions
A. Manchuria	1. <u>G</u> American president who proposed the League of Nations
B. council	2. <u>L</u> site chosen as the meeting place for the League of Nations
C. assembly	3. <u>P</u> principle on which the League of Nations was founded
D. U.S.A.	4. <u>J</u> a belief some hoped the League would overcome
E. Germany	5. <u>M</u> the basis on which the Permanent Court of International Justice would make its judgements
F. Mosul	6. <u>B</u> body that contained four permanent members
G. Wilson	
H. Corfu	
I. humanitarianism	

Terms	Descriptions
J. national self-interest	7. <u>Q</u> method by which the League would act to protect the Covenant
K. covenant	8. <u>C</u> the chamber in which all members were represented
L. Geneva	9. <u>O</u> international civil service
M. international law	10. <u>R</u> former German or Turkish territory governed by Allied powers in trust for the League of Nations
N. Abyssinia	11. <u>D</u> allied power at Paris that was never a member of the League
O. secretariat	12. <u>S</u> nation that joined the League in 1934
P. global collective security	13. <u>E</u> nation that joined in 1926 after signing the Locarno Treaty
Q. sanctions	14. <u>T</u> disputes between Finland and Sweden resolved by the League
R. mandate	15. <u>U</u> region divided between Poland and Germany after a plebiscite
S. USSR	16. <u>F</u> disputed region in the Middle East decided by the League in favour of the British Mandate of Iraq
T. Aaland Islands	17. <u>H</u> island invaded by Italy after a border incident in which Italians were killed
U. Upper Silesia	18. <u>A</u> Chinese territory invaded by Japan in 1931
	19. <u>N</u> country that begged for help but was unaided by the League
	20. <u>K</u> constitution of the League of Nations
	21. <u>I</u> desire for social reform to enhance human welfare

Enrichment

1. What was Wilson's aim in promoting the League of Nations?

Wilson's aim in promoting the League of Nations was to prevent future wars.

2. What three principles did Clemenceau offer as the basis for world peace?

- a. declare and enforce racial equality
- b. establish free immigration
- c. establish free trade throughout the world

3. How did Wilson respond to Clemenceau's principles?

- a. Wilson rejected racial equality because it was a difficult political issue in the U. S. A.
- b. Wilson rejected open immigration because there was pressure in the U. S. A. to ban oriental immigration and place restrictions on European immigration as well.
- c. Wilson rejected free trade because the U. S. Congress would never agree to a customs union with Asia, Europe, and Africa.

4. a. What was Clemenceau's basis for maintaining peace?

Clemenceau's basis for maintaining peace was to keep France strong and its potential enemies weak.

- b. How did it differ from Wilson's beliefs?

Clemenceau emphasized peace by achieving national security. Wilson wanted peace through collective security.

5. In thinking about the work you have completed in Sections 1 and 2 of this module, would it be reasonable to conclude that President Wilson was "idealistic and naive"? Give reasons for your response.

This answer requires opinion. However, many historians have suggested that Wilson was idealistic and expected too much from the Paris Peace Conference. In this it is possible to argue that he was naive if he hoped that the Europeans were going to accept all his ideas.

6. a. Would you consider Clemenceau to be a realist? Give reasons for your response.

Clemenceau had an understanding of French attitudes and was realistic about a German response to the Treaty of Versailles.

- b. What do you think were his expectations of the League of Nations?

He didn't think a League of Nations would work in the political climate of Europe in 1919.

Section 2 Assignment

In a short essay of 150 to 200 words, respond to this question:

What factors contributed to the weakness of the League of Nations as an organization capable of keeping the peace?

Be sure to include an introduction, body, and conclusion in your essay.

Marks should be awarded for the ability to write a clear, concise answer that includes the following ideas:

- *the League was never global*
- *the League was weak from its inception*
- *the League had no real power to act*
- *the League was led by nations that saw the organization as a means of achieving their own national self-interest*

Look for specific examples that back up students assertions.

Section 3: The Foreign Policies of the Major Powers

Key Concepts:

- national security
- international cooperation
- isolationism

Section 3 focuses on the foreign policies of the world's major powers in the years 1919 to 1933, examining whether these policies enhanced or diminished the hopes of those who believed in international cooperation as the means of maintaining peace.

Teaching Suggestions:

In examining this part of the course, it is essential to emphasize the particular aim of the nations involved. A chart may be useful either as a means for proceeding through the content or as a means of summarizing it. It could be as follows:

U.S.A.	France	Britain	Weimar Germany	Italy	Japan	USSR
Major Goal						
Methods Used to Achieve Goal						
Important Dates and Events						

Try to emphasize the interconnectedness of the policies of nations. In the end, you may wish to evaluate the appropriateness of particular actions and policies of the various nations.

Section 3: Activity 1

1. What were the reasons for the American policy of isolationism?

The reasons for the American policy of isolationism were

- a. a desire to avoid entanglements in Europe*
 - b. a desire to return to "normalcy" and pursue American interests*
 - c. to ensure American lives would not be lost in other wars*
2. List three factors which prevented American isolationism from being total.
- a. America gave aid to Russia after the Civil War.*
 - b. America gave aid to the Near East to help relieve the suffering of refugees*
 - c. It maintained its rights to collect war debts from European countries*
3. Complete the chart that follows:

Summary of American Foreign Policy 1919 – 1933

Policies that Reflect an Isolationist Stance	Policies that Reflect a Non-isolationist Stance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. rejected Treaty of Versailles and other treaties</i> <i>b. refused to join League of Nations</i> <i>c. refused to join International Court</i> <i>d. raised tariffs barriers against European goods</i> <i>e. refused to cancel European war debts</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a. supported naval agreement</i> <i>b. developed Dawes Plan (1924)</i> <i>c. took part in Kellogg-Briand Pact (Pact of Paris)</i> <i>d. cancelled European debt (1931)</i> <i>e. engaged in relief work</i> <i>f. developed Young Plan (1929)</i>

Section 3: Activity 2

1. Why was France so worried about a strong Germany? (T and B)

France worried about a strong Germany engaging in a war of revenge.

2. How did France intend to keep Germany under control? (T and B)

France intended to keep Germany under control by ensuring adherence to the Treaty of Versailles, and by forming alliances which would encircle Germany and by making the French army strong.

3. Use Map (A) to determine why France sought military alliances with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

France sought military alliances with Belgium, Czechoslovakia, and Poland to encircle Germany. This encirclement was intended to prevent revision of the treaties signed at Paris.

4. What common factor existed between the French and Polish concerns about a strong Germany, and the Little Entente's concern about a belligerent Hungary?(T)

The concerns of the French, the Poles, and the Little Entente were about revisions to the peace treaties. Both Germany and Hungary had grievances.

5. Why did the Locarno treaties create such elation in parts of Europe?

The Locarno treaties created such elation in parts of Europe because France and Germany improved relations and agreed (with guarantees) to the boundaries between them established under the Treaty of Versailles.

6. a. How did Locarno weaken some of the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles?

Locarno weakened some of the Treaty of Versailles provisions because there was no guarantee of the German-Polish frontier. Britain was not prepared to commit troops to a guarantee of the Polish Corridor.

- b. Which country would have been most pleased? Explain.

Germany would have been most pleased because its most significant grievance (the Polish Corridor splitting East Prussia from the rest of the country) was not guaranteed by all the powers. Perhaps in time Versailles could be revised.

7. Why did America wish to avoid the impression it was signing a bilateral alliance with France?

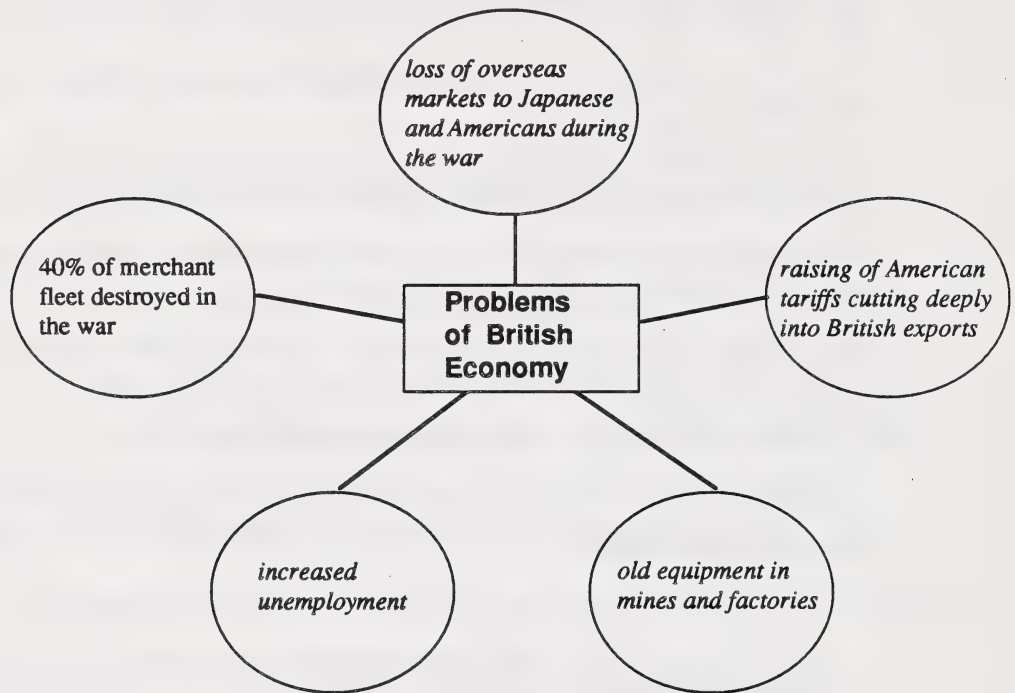
America wished to avoid the impression it was signing a bilateral alliance with France because its policy was one of isolationism. It wanted to avoid giving the impression that it was allied to France.

8. Why did France eventually decide to build the Maginot Line?

The French eventually decided to build the Maginot Line in an attempt to ensure national security. By 1927, the French believed that the League of Nations could not maintain the peace.

Section 3: Activity 3

1. Complete the diagram to indicate the problems the British economy faced after 1920.



2. What was the relationship between the British economy and its policy concerning national security?

With the British economy in severe difficulties, the country couldn't afford a costly naval arms rebuilding program. Its navy ensured security to Britain and its Empire, and therefore, the British accepted the Washington Naval agreement which gave the U.S. fleet parity with the British. No longer was Britain master of the seas.

3. What impact did concerns over a widely spread empire have on British attitudes towards Europe?

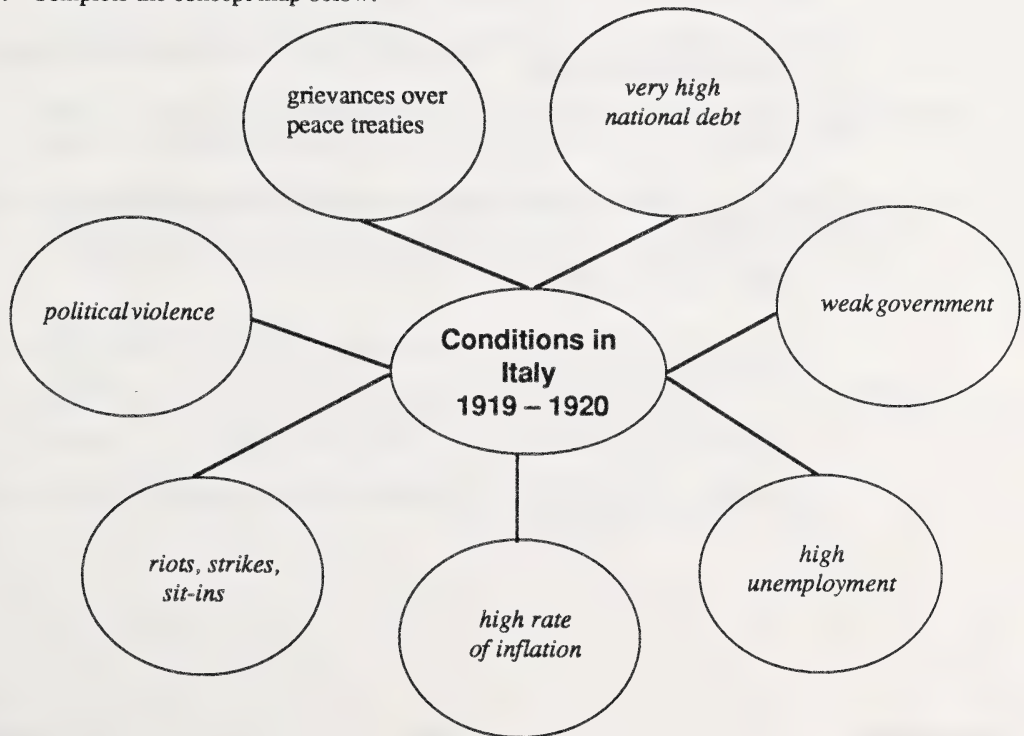
With its widespread empire (and concerns over naval strength) Britain wanted to avoid entanglements in Europe. It certainly wanted a more lenient attitude towards Germany in the hope of avoiding conflict.

4. Complete the chart that follows:

Britain's Problems and Concerns after 1920	Foreign Policy Developed to take Account of Problems
a. <i>Economic problems</i>	a. <i>• tried to convince U.S.A. to cancel war debts • tried to solve problems of reparations so that Germany could be a strong trading partner again • opposed high U.S.A. tariffs</i>
b. <i>Problems in its empire</i>	b. <i>• attempted to crush some "rebellions" • attempted to appease (pacify) other efforts at independence</i>
c. <i>Difficulties in maintaining security for itself and its empire</i>	c. <i>• engaged in Washington Naval Conference (1921-22) to avoid naval arms race • tried to avoid entanglements in Europe</i>

Section 3: Activity 4

1. Complete the concept map below:



Section 3: Activity 4

2. Why did Mussolini's policies for the Adriatic and the Mediterranean cause tensions?

Mussolini's policies for the Adriatic and the Mediterranean caused tensions because Yugoslavia, Greece, France, and Britain had interests in the same areas.

3. In examining Mussolini's record to 1930, decide whether or not he made Italy "great, strong and feared." Give reasons for your answer.

Mussolini did not make Italy "great, strong, and feared." His record to 1930 was very limited. He had not made the Adriatic "an Italian Sea," and the major powers didn't fear him.

Section 3: Activity 5

1. What was the German reaction to the French occupation of Essen in the Ruhr?(A)

The German reaction to the French occupation of Essen in the Ruhr was one of silent hatred.

2. Why was it so easy for the French and Belgian troops to enter the Ruhr valley? (M)

a. French and Belgian troops could enter the Ruhr Valley easily because there was virtually no German army after the Treaty of Versailles.

b. French and Belgian troops already occupied the Rhineland, and from there the occupation of the Ruhr Valley was easy.

3. What happened to German money in terms of what it would buy?

The money had become virtually worthless. It took vast sums to buy small items. Hyperinflation had taken its toll.

4. a. What is passive resistance? (B)

Passive resistance is peaceful noncooperation. In this case, Germans were not cooperating with French troops.

- b. Could Germany use any other form of resistance? Explain.

Germany's army was not properly equipped, or large enough to oppose the French in any way other than passive resistance.

5. How were the economic problems of Germany solved after the early 1920s?

Germany's economic problems were solved after the early 1920s by the Dawes Plan which promised to deal with reparations and which led to American investment in Germany.

6. What relationship with America made the German economy so susceptible to collapse in 1929 and 1930?

The German economy was so susceptible to collapse in 1929 and 1930 because American short-term loans were withdrawn from Germany. This led to economic collapse.

Section 3: Activity 6

1. Why was the USSR relatively weak in 1924?

The USSR was relatively weak in 1924 because of the losses in World War I and the Russian Civil War.

2. How did the USSR attempt to maintain its national security between 1922 and 1933?

The USSR attempted to maintain its national security between 1922 and 1933 by signing treaties of neutrality and nonaggression with many of its neighbours.

Section 3: Activity 7

1. What arguments would the Japanese military offer to convince foreigners that the invasion of Manchuria was necessary?

The Japanese military would try to convince foreigners that the invasion of Manchuria was necessary because the Japanese army had been attacked first and because there was an economic necessity. The resources of Manchuria were essential for economic security.

2. Why didn't the League act?

The League of Nations should have imposed economic sanctions, but such an agreement between the world's nations was impossible, especially since the U.S.A. was not a member of the League.

Section 3: Activity 8

Answer the following by selecting the MOST appropriate of the choices offered.

1. "Should the American Senate ratify the Treaty of Versailles and approve entry of the U.S.A. into the League of Nations?"

In 1919, this issue brought about a conflict between the diplomatic goal and attitude of

A. maintaining isolation and preserving international responsibilities

Use the sources that follow to answer Questions 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6.

2. To what important issue do the sources refer?

D. Should national goals be more important than international goals?

3. Which research question would be MOST useful to investigate the reasons behind the headline in Source IV?

B. How did Americans perceive their nation's role in world affairs?

4. In Source II it is clearly shown that the cartoonist expected

C. opposition to the League of Nations to be unsuccessful

5. According to Source III, the cartoonist believed that opposition to the draft of the League of Nations was based MAINLY on

D. party politics

6. To opponents of the Treaty of Versailles, the Senate decision shown in Source IV was appropriate because it

A. kept the U.S.A. outside the tangle of European politics

Use the statement in the box that follows to answer Question 7.

I am proposing that no nation should seek to extend its policy over any other nation or people, but that every nation should be free to pursue its own policy, its own way of development, unhindered, unthreatened, unafraid, the little along with the great and powerful.

– twentieth-century statesman

7. The statement above argues in favour of

B. self-determination

We may safely make the assumption that no state will be likely to challenge the power of the world community, and that all will honour their commitment to take police action if aggression occurs.

8. According to the opinion above, aggression could BEST be prevented by

C. collective security

9. If a historian were arguing that the Second World War was caused by a desire for retribution for past indignities, he would stress the provisions of the

B. Treaty of Versailles

Use the opinion in the box that follows to answer Question 10.

The idea of a world-state, including all of mankind, is disgusting. All different peoples (or nations), like individual men, have their own particular characteristics. From the great variety of these characteristics, the richness of the human race is seen.
– Heinrich Von Freitsche

10. The view expressed above would likely be in greatest conflict with the values inherent in the

A. establishment of the League of Nations

Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

Identify the terms in the left-hand column by placing the correct letter before each clue statement in the right-hand column.

WORDS	CLUES
A. expansionist	1. <u>M</u> American policy during the 1920s and 1930s
B. Ruhr	2. <u>H</u> American effort to solve Germany's economic problems in the early 1920s
C. outcast	3. <u>F</u> money owed by the European Allies to the U.S.A.
D. pacifism	4. <u>J</u> France's deep and abiding concern after 1919
E. Kellogg	5. <u>O</u> alliance formed in 1921 between Czechoslovakia, Rumania, and Yugoslavia
F. war debts	6. <u>B</u> area occupied by French and Belgian troops in 1923
G. sanctions	7. <u>R</u> Meeting place in Switzerland where France's eastern border was guaranteed by Britain and Italy.
H. Dawes Plan	8. <u>E</u> American involved in attempt to "renounce war as an instrument of national policy..."
I. Maginot Line	9. <u>I</u> French defence along its eastern border
J. national security	10. <u>P</u> the meeting at Washington (1921-22) that set out ratios for some major powers
K. Manchuria	11. <u>D</u> popular movement which encouraged disarmament
L. passive resistance	12. <u>O</u> Common concern of Italy and Germany after the Paris Peace Conference.
M. isolationism	13. <u>A</u> a word which could be used to describe Italian foreign policy particularly after 1930
N. <i>Anschluss</i>	14. <u>T</u> German feeling after defeat in World War I
O. Little Entente	15. <u>C</u> treatment of Germany after its defeat

WORDS	CLUES
P. naval agreements	16. <u>S</u> location of signing of treaty between Russia and Germany in 1922
Q. grievances	17. <u>L</u> German reaction to France's invasion of the Ruhr
R. Locarno	18. <u>N</u> idea of union between Germany and Austria
S. Rappalo	19. <u>K</u> invasion by Japan of this area did much to undermine the creditability of the League of Nations
T. humiliation	20. <u>G</u> things not applied against Japan

Enrichment

1. In what year did the incident described in these three extracts take place?

The incident described in all three extracts took place in 1931.

2. a. Why was Japan interested "in an especial degree" in the two provinces mentioned in the second extract?

Japan was interested "in an especial degree" in the two provinces because of their natural resources. It wanted economic security.

- b. What later actions of the Japanese falsified the assertion they made at the end of the second extract?

The Japanese falsified their assertion about not having territorial ambitions by annexing the territory, renaming it Manchukuo, and controlling the Chinese ruler.

3. a. Give the name of the Chairman of the Commission which produced the Report from which the third extract is taken. On behalf of which international body was this Commission enquiring?

Lytton was the Chairman of the Commission which produced the report. The Commission was working on behalf of the League of Nations.

- b. Which of the two parties to the dispute does this third extract appear to blame? Use quotations from the extract to support your opinion.

The third extract (from the Lytton Report) blames Japan. For example, it argues that the Japanese attack was planned. The explosion which initiated the attack didn't even prevent the punctual arrival of a south-bound train. Lytton argued that the explosion didn't warrant the military action.

4. How do you explain the fact that no vigorous international action was taken as a result of the publication of the Report from which the third extract is taken?

No vigorous international action was planned because the League of Nations was weak. What could Britain and France do? Could they mount an attack on Japan? The Japanese fleet was strong (Washington Naval Agreement). Manchuria was so far away and the U. S. A. was not moved to act either.

Section 3 Assignment

To complete this assignment, you must evaluate the policies of each country discussed in terms of whether their actions enhanced or diminished the ideals of the League of Nations between 1920 and 1933. For each country, you must make a judgement by placing an 'X' on the continuum, and then provide reasons for your conclusion underneath. (Examine Sections 2 and 3.)

1. **U.S.A.**
(isolationism)

Obviously, the U. S. A. never joined the League of Nations. Did its actions contribute to or detract from the aims of the League? Certainly it couldn't be part of a system of collective security if it wasn't a member. But does isolationism contribute to peace?

2. **France**
(regional alliances)

France followed a policy of national security through alliances and a strong defence. Did these policies add to peace or did they undermine collective security?

3. Britain
(avoiding confrontations)

Britain hoped to achieve national security through avoiding confrontation. Its national security concerns were largely resolved by having the most powerful fleet of the European powers. In a sense, it followed its own semi-isolationism paths by avoiding alliances and guarantees (except at Locarno). Did such actions encourage attempts to undermine the League of Nations? Did it encourage peace?

4. Italy
(expansionism, imperialism)

Was Mussolini's boast to make Italy "great, strong and feared" an aim that would support the goals of the League? Did he at any time support the League's principles?

5. Germany
(The Weimar Republic – trying to resolve grievances peacefully)

Although Germany (1920 – 1933) attempted to resolve its grievances peacefully, it really didn't have any choice. Did it make too much of its grievances? Were they legitimate? Could the League, influenced significantly by Britain and France, resolve Germany's grievances?

6. USSR
(nonaggression and neutrality pacts)

Did the USSR's actions with its neighbours complement the work of the League? What of the actions of the Comintern? Did such actions encourage peace? Did the USSR really accept the boundaries established at Paris; frontiers which the League was supposed to uphold?

7. Japan
(expansionism, imperialism)

Did Japan's actions encourage peace and the pacific resolution of problems? Did the Japanese military care about the principles of the League?

Section 4: The Road to World War II

Key Concepts:

- expansionism
- appeasement

This section attempts to bring together all the policies of the major powers and goals of the League of Nations under the threat of expansionism and the rise to power of Adolf Hitler.

Teaching Suggestions:

You may wish to use charts and maps to help develop student's understandings - for example, the Japanese thrust into Manchuria and Hitler's desire to overturn Versailles. The response of Britain and France is crucial because we see the seeds of the policy of appeasement which developed further in Module 6.

*The film **Mein Kampf** would be an excellent resource if you can get hold of it.*

The last point, although not strictly part of the curriculum is a theme which extends throughout the Module. It is important to show that the League of Nations was never independent of its members. Britain and France used the League at various times to enhance their own policies. This is an important understanding for examining the United Nations as well.

Section 4: Activity 1

1. What is meant by self-determination?(A)

Self-determination means the right to control one's own destiny within a defined geographical boundary. This means the right to develop one's own government without outside interference. It also implies frontiers determined on the basis of nationality.

2. What revisions to the Paris Peace Treaties do items 1 and 2 demand so that self-determination would be achieved for German-speaking people ? (A)

The revisions implied in items 1 and 2 to achieve self-determination for German-speaking people were:

- a. *Anschluss – union with Austria*
- b. *Return of Polish Corridor to Germany*
- c. *Germans in Czechoslovakia (the Sudetenland) to become part of Germany*

3. a. What pressing problem is emphasized in item 3? (A)

According to Hitler, the pressing problem was a surplus population. He believed Germany's land area was too small for its growing population.

- b. How did Hitler envisage a solution to this problem? (B)

The solution to the problem for Hitler was expansion into Russia to achieve Lebensraum (living space).

4. Which statements (items) oppose the clauses of the Treaty of Versailles? (A) Explain.

The statements, or items, that oppose the Treaty of Versailles are #1, #2, and #22. Item #1 wants all German-speaking people to be part of Germany. This would oppose, for example, the clause in Versailles against Anschluss. Item #2 calls for the abolition of Versailles and Item #22 demands a national army forbidden under the treaty.

5. According to Hitler, why was the Weimar Republic discredited?

Hitler argued that the Weimar Republic was discredited because it signed the Treaty of Versailles and didn't call for national opposition to it.

6. According to Hitler, what must be done to make Germany great and strong?

To make Germany great and strong, Hitler argues that

- a. the peace treaties must be overturned*
- b. there must be unification of all Germans*
- c. there must be land and soil for surplus German population*
- d. there must be a "German sword" – a new army*

7. a. What would be the reaction of the USSR to such ideas?

The USSR's reaction would be one of alarm. Russia was the target for living space.

- b. What of France?

France would also be alarmed at a strong Germany which would overturn the treaties.

8. What provisions of the Treaty of Versailles would have to be broken if territory were to be seized by force?

The provisions of the Treaty of Versailles that would be broken if territory was to be seized by force would be the provision concerning an army and rearmament.

9. Why did agreement on the size of respective navies satisfy the British?

The British were satisfied with the British-German Naval Agreement because they thought it gave them naval security. There would be, they thought, no repeat of the pre-World War I naval arms race with Germany.

Note: Of course, such an agreement didn't take into account new weapons such as aircraft. The Spanish Civil War showed what could be done by aerial bombardment. Britain wasn't as secure as it might have thought it was in 1935.

10. Why was Hitler's Rhineland "adventure" successful?

Hitler's Rhineland "adventure" was successful because the British and French couldn't agree on how to act. France was struggling under internal political confrontation. Britain didn't want entanglements in Europe. As well, in Britain, many thought there was nothing wrong with Germans placing troops in German territory.

Section 4: Activity 2

1. Why did America reaffirm its policy of isolationism with neutrality acts?

America reaffirmed its policy of isolationism in the neutrality acts to strengthen that policy by making it illegal for Americans to involve themselves with nations which were at war.

Note: Perhaps it didn't want a repeat of 1914 – 1918 when large loans to the Allies were a factor in the U.S.A. ultimately entering the war. If Germany had won, there would have been little opportunity for the repayment of loans by the Allies.

2. What was France's greatest concern?

France's greatest concern remained national security against a vengeful Germany. To accomplish this, it tried to expand its alliance system to include USSR (1935) and to cement ties with Italy to prevent a German-Italian understanding.

3. How did France try to maintain national security? (see also Section 3, Activity 2.)

France tried to maintain national security by extending its alliance system and by continuing to build the Maginot Line. The League of Nations didn't provide any answers to France's concerns.

4. Why was the British-German naval agreement more important to the British than the pronouncements made at Stresa?

For the British, the British-German Naval Agreement offered national security. The pronouncements at Stresa offered confrontation with Germany, and that was something Britain wanted to avoid.

5. Why did the USSR attempt to make accommodations with the western democracies?

The USSR attempted to make accommodations with the Western democracies to secure a system of security against Fascism. The USSR saw a threat to itself from the east (Japan) and from the west (Germany).

6. How did the policies of the U.S.A., France, Britain, and the USSR differ in reaction to the expansionist foreign policies of other major powers?

The U. S. A. reacted by strengthening its policy of isolationism through neutrality acts. France reacted by extending its alliance system, although it was unable to include the British. Britain attempted accommodation with Italy (over Abyssinia) and with Germany (the Naval Agreement). Of course, Britain was aided in its accommodation with Italy by France which wanted to avoid pushing Italy into the waiting arms of Germany. The USSR sought security arrangements with Britain and France.

Section 4: Follow-up Activities

Extra Help

Complete the chart for the period 1931 - 1936.

Column A	Column B
Policies Intended to Achieve Expansion or Revisions to Treaties	Reactions to Policies in Column A
a. JAPAN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>expansion (Manchuria)</i> • <i>withdrawal from League of Nations</i> 	a. U. S. A. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>strengthened isolationism with neutrality acts</i>
b. ITALY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>expansion (Abyssinia)</i> 	b. FRANCE <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>expanded alliance system</i> • <i>continued building Maginot Line</i>
c. GERMANY <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>rearmament</i> • <i>Rhineland reoccupation</i> • <i>withdrawal from League of Nations</i> 	c. BRITAIN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>made accommodations with Germany (Naval Agreement)</i>
	d. USSR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>attempted to achieve anti-fascist pact with democracies (Britain and France)</i>

Enrichment

1. What is meant by “international strife”?

“International strife” refers to confrontations between nations and between nations and the League.

2. Give examples of “international strife” the League of Nations attempted to solve.

The League of Nations attempted to resolve the following disputes:

- *Finland vs. Sweden*
- *Germany vs. Poland*
- *Turkey vs. Iraq*
- *Italy vs. Greece*
- *Bulgaria vs. Greece*
- *Japan vs. China*
- *Italy vs. Abyssinia*

3. Why has the cartoonist chosen a rabbit to symbolize the League of Nations?

The rabbit has been chosen by the cartoonist because it is weak when faced by a snake. It has no defence except to stay still.

4. What will be the result of the Confrontation between “The League of Nations” and “International Strife”?

The result of the confrontation will be that the rabbit (the League) will be swallowed by the snake (international strife). The League will fail.

N.L.C. - B.N.C.



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